



"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

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[NO 302.]

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to regulate the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the third day of March next, the first, second, and third sections of the "Act concerning navigation," approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the "Act supplementary to an act concerning navigation," approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall be, and the same are hereby, suspended, for and during the continuance of this act, so far as any of the restrictions or prohibitions therein contained, limit or interfere with the intercourse of navigation or commerce between the ports of the United States and the British colonial ports hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

Kingston, in Jamaica,
Savannah Le Mar, do
Montego Bay, do
Santa Lucia, do
Antonio, do
Saint Ann, do
Falmouth, do
Maria, do
Morant Bay and Annotto Bay, do
Saint George, in Grenada.
Roseau, in Dominica.
Saint John's, in Antigua.
San Josef, in Trinidad.
Scarborough, in Tobago.
Road Harbor, in Tortola.
Nassau, in New Providence.
Pitt's Town, in Crooked Island.
Kingston, in Saint Vincent.
Port Saint George and Hamilton, in Bermuda.

Any port where there is a custom house, in Bahamas.

Bridgetown, in Barbadoes.
Saint John's and Saint Andrew's, in New Brunswick.
Halifax, in Nova Scotia.
Quebec, in Canada.
St. John's, in Newfoundland.
Georgetown, in Demarara.
New Amsterdam, in Berbice.
Castries, in St. Lucia.
Basseterre, in St. Kitts.
Charlestown, in Nevis.
Plymouth, in Montserrat.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said third day of March next, the ports of the United States shall be open to any British vessel coming directly, from any of the British colonial ports above enumerated: and it shall be lawful to import in the said vessels, being navigated by a master, and three fourths at least of the mariners, British subjects, any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the said British colonies the importation of the like articles, to which, from elsewhere, is not, or shall not be, prohibited by law, and which may be exported from any of the said enumerated British ports to the United States, on equal terms, in vessels belonging to the said States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, on proof being given to the President of the United States, satisfactory to him, that upon the vessels of the United States admitted into the above enumerated British colonial ports, and upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported therein, in the said vessels, no other or higher duties of tonnage or imports, and no other charges of any kind, are levied or exacted than upon British vessels, or upon the like goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the said colonial ports, from elsewhere, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation, declaring that no other or higher duty of imports or tonnage, and no other or higher duty or charge of any kind, upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported from the above enumerated British colonial ports, in British vessels, shall be levied or exacted in any of the ports of the United States (excepting the ports in the territory of Florida,) than upon the vessels of the United States, and upon the like goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the ports of the United States, in the same: Provided, always, That until such proof shall be given, British vessels coming from

the said British colonial ports, and the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in the same into the United States, shall continue to pay the foreign tonnage duty, and the additional duties upon goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in foreign vessels, prescribed by the "act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no articles whatsoever, specie and bullion excepted, other than articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British colonies, to which the said enumerated ports belong, shall be imported into the United States, in British vessels, coming from any of the said enumerated ports; and that no articles whatsoever, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British colonies, to which the said enumerated ports belong, shall be imported into the United States, in any British vessel, other than a vessel coming directly from one of the said enumerated ports, on pain of forfeiting all such articles, together with the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and her guns, tackle, apparel, and furniture.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export from the United States, directly to any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, in any vessel of the United States, or in any British vessel, navigated as by the second section of this act is prescribed, and having come directly from any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or any other article legally imported therein, the exportation of which, elsewhere, shall not be prohibited by law: Provided, That when exported in any such British vessels, before the shipment of any such articles, security, by bond, shall be given to the United States, in a penalty equal to half the value of the said articles: such bond to be taken of the owner, consignee, or agent, by the collector of the port at which the said British vessel shall have entered, for the due landing of the said articles, at the port or ports, being of the British colonial ports hereinabove enumerated, for which the said vessel shall clear out; and for producing a certificate thereof, within twelve months from the date of said bond, under the hand and seal of the consul, or commercial agent of the United States, resident at the port where the said articles shall have been landed; or if there shall be no consul or commercial agent of the United States residing there, such certificate to be under the hand and seal of the chief officer, of the customs, at such port, or under the hand and seal of two known and reputable merchants residing at such port; but such bond may be discharged, by proof, on oath, by credible persons, that the said articles were taken by enemies, or perished in the seas. And it shall not be lawful to export, from the United States, any article whatsoever, to any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, in any British vessel, other than such as shall have come directly from one of the said ports of the United States; nor shall it be lawful to export from the United States any article whatsoever, in any British vessel, having come from any of the said enumerated ports, to any other port or place whatsoever, than directly to one of the said ports. And in case any such articles shall be shipped or waterborne, for the purpose of being exported contrary to this act the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted, in like manner as for any other violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act, unless repealed, altered, or amended by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British colonial ports shall be open to the admission of vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament of the twenty-fourth of June last, being the forty-fourth chapter of the acts of the third year of George the Fourth. But if at any time the trade and intercourse between the United States and all or any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, authorized by the said act of parliament, should be prohibited by a British Order in Council, or by

act of Parliament, then, from the day of such Order in Council, or act of Parliament, or from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States, each and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the United States and the above enumerated British colonial ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favor; and each and every provision of the "Act concerning navigation," approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall revive and be in full force.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any British colonial port in the American hemisphere, other than those hereinabove enumerated, should, by virtue of a British Order in Council, be opened to vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the said act of Parliament of the twenty-fourth of June last, each and every provision of this act shall extend to the same, from the time when it shall be so opened to the vessels of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the form of the bond aforesaid, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, and the same may be mitigated or remitted, in the manner, and according to the provisions, of the revenue laws of the United States.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, March 3, 1823: Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Miscellaneous.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

"I CAN QUIT WHEN I CHOOSE."

These few words have perhaps done more mischief in the world than can be conceived. Youths, just entering the threshold of life with the bright anticipation of their friends, allured by the syren pleasure, with the sparkling cup in her hand, although sensible of the dark abyss yawning at their feet, too often stifle the disagreeable monitions of conscience and friends, with this sophistical and false consolation. "I can quit when I choose." Alas! link by link, is the chain forging, which soon is to bind such unfortunate youths, and bid defiance to their noblest resolution. Too true was the assertion of Lord Bacon, that "all the crimes on the earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness." It expels reason—drowns the memory—is the beggar's companion—and the true and only cause of the vast increase of crime in the world. There is certainly no character which appears so despicable and distrustful as that of a drunkard; he displays every little spot in his soul in its utmost deformity. When once the youth becomes a devotee at the shrine of Bacchus, and fond of his libations, it is time for him to think.

Let him not fill his conscience with the delusive idea "quitting when he chooses," but take a noble and firm stand, from that moment to cease indulging in his cup, and shun those cemeteries of morals and reputation with which our city unhappily abounds. Drunkenness, that fell destroyer of mind and morals, has elicited the exhortation of the preacher—the pen of the moralist—the warn of the physicians—the pleadings of wife and children with tears in their eyes—the remonstrance of parent—and the yawning of the grave—but all will not do. It has reached an awful, and alarming height—it daily increases. It is known to require an extraordinary and noble firmness of heart to resist its blandishment and allurements. Is it then the temptation you are so easily to withstand, and the habit you are to "quit when you choose?" Ah! no—my dear young friends harken to my advice; when the seductive goblet is offered to your lips, think not you will once more sip the liquid cup, because you "can quit it when you choose," but consider that that cup may probably be the one that will establish that habit with you which you will never be able thereafter, to conquer, and

dash the proffered cup with indignation to the ground.

GEOFFERY.

YANKEE INGENUITY!

We must confess we have never yet witnessed a neater trick to escape the Revenue Duties laid by the Navigation Act than that played off by brother Jonathan the other day. The Act does not provide for dead stock, and he, well knowing that, filled his vessel up with fresh quarters of beef, mutton, and a great variety of poultry, preserving them by means of ice—all of which arrived here on Monday in as good a state of preservation as the day on which articles were shipped. The schooner is called the *Curlew*, and is from Bath, United States. The shippers deserve a great deal of credit for the invention, and we hope it may prove a profitable concern to them.

There has been more punch and wine drank, we will venture to say, for the last two days, than the whole of the preceding week, in consequence of the quantity of ice distributed among the inhabitants, who are to be seen running with it in all directions. Barbadoes, paper.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The Protest of sixty Members of French Chamber of Deputies, against the exclusion of M. Manuel, the reading of which was rejected by the Chamber:

"We the undersigned, Members of the Chamber of Deputies of the department, declare, with profound grief and indignation that we feel it to be our duty to proclaim before all France, the illegal act, which in hostility to the charter, the Royal prerogative, and all the principles of representative government, has attacked the integrity of the national representation, and violated, in the person of a Deputy, the guarantees assured to all the rights of every elector and every French citizen.

"We declare, in the face of our country that, by this act, the overstepped its legal pale and the limits of its authority.

"We declare that the doctrine professed by the Committee which proposed the exclusion of one of our colleagues, and on which that measure is founded, is subversive of all social order and of all justice: that the monstrous confusion of the functions of legislator, accuser, reporter, jurymen, and judge, is an outrage unexampled except in that trial the remembrance of which has served as a pretext for annulling the powers of M. Manuel.

"That the principles set forth in the Report of the Committee, as to the unlimited and restrictive authority of the Chamber, are no other than the anarchical principles which led to the most odious of crimes:

"That the protecting forms with which the law shields the most obscure person under accusation, and even the *appel nominal*, which, on an important occasion, can alone guaranty the independence of votes, have been rejected with a frantic and turbulent obstinacy.

"Considering the resolution adopted yesterday, the 3d of March, 1823, against our colleague, as the first movement of a faction desirous of placing itself violently above all forms, and breaking through all the checks imposed on it by our fundamental compact:

"Convinced that this first step is but the prelude to the system which conducts France to an unjust war abroad, in order to consummate the counter-revolution at home, and to invite the foreign occupation of our territory:

"Unwilling to become accomplices of the misfortunes which this faction cannot fail to draw on our country, we protest against all the illegal and unconstitutional measures, lately taken for the exclusion of M. Manuel, Deputy of a Vendee, and against the violence with which he has been torn from the bosom of the Chamber of Deputies."

Blanks,
Handbills,
Cards &c.

Neatly and correctly executed at this Office.

Capt. Hamor, of the *Tamworth*, who arrived last evening, left Cadiz on the 16th of March. News was received that 15,000 French troops had entered Spain. The King, and Cortes, had not yet arrived at Seville from Madrid, but were hourly expected. A Spanish 74 had just arrived at Cadiz, last from Madeira, where she had been obliged to cut her cables and put to sea in consequence of a heavy gale.

Mer. Adv. of April 22.

Important from Spain.

An arrival from Gibraltar brings newspapers to the 11th of March, and a letter of the same date, which says—"War appears certain. The King and Cortes remove the 15th for Seville, and it is said the French army enter Spain the same day. Considerable speculations have taken place here in sugar, pepper, rice, nankeens, &c. But little encouragement for advance in flour, so long as we have 15,000 bbls. in Bay and store. Wheat has advanced a little, Barcelona being open for its admission, paying 30 cents for foreign duty. White Havana sugar to-day \$10 1-4 cwt."

A letter from Malaga, Feb. 22, says—"They are now drafting, in this Province, their quota, a force of 30,000; the uniforms are making, and the men will be immediately sent in to the field. To defray the expense, the merchants of this city have agreed to give 25,000 dollars. The poverty of the Spanish people seems to exalt their valor, while it offers nothing to tempt the invader. After the taking of Urcel from the Serviles, 600 dead bodies were found."

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 10.

A Spanish squadron, consisting of the 64 gun ship *Asta*, Castida frigate, a corvette (the *Aratusa*), and the *Aguiles* brig of war is to cruise in the Mediterranean, under the command of Rear-Admiral Vicaro.

The late Ministers are to lay before the Cortes, before they go out of office, the statements which the Constitution requires them to give in, at the Commencement of the session, relative to the departments over which they preside. It is stated, in another official paper, that H. M. is very well pleased with their services.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informed the Cortes, on the same day, that from 80 to 90,000 French troops would probably be on the frontier on the 15th; and, on the 3d, the Minister of the Interior further informed them, that H. M. had fixed upon Seville as the place to which the government was to be transferred, and directed every disposition to be made, both on the road and in that city, for the removal and reception of his Majesty and the Congress.

Government were authorized, in the same sitting, to remove to places of safety the plate and other valuables of the provinces likely to be occupied by the enemy.

Navarre is stated to enjoy the most perfect tranquility, nearly the whole of the troops of the Faith having withdrawn to France.

The Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in Paris has been directed to protest against the principle on which the French Government grounded their determination to go to war with Spain.

A fresh dispatch of Count Abisbal, dated Manila, Feb. 25, states that the Malcontents, lately under the command of Besieres and Ullman, are now under that of another leader, (Royo;) that their numbers amount to between 900 and 1000; and that at the above date, they had 1200 men of the army of the 5th District either in front or on their flank, at the same time they were liable to be attacked by another body which was advancing from the fourth District.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

It is stated in the Bermuda Gazette of the 30th March, that the British had taken possession of the island of Porto Rico, and it was believed also that Porto Cabello, the only place in Caraccas, now remaining to the Royalists, was likewise placed under the British flag. It is added, that a French fleet was expected to arrive soon in the West Indies.

Balt. Chron.

NEW YORK, APRIL 22.

We are sorry to learn that there was no truth in the rumour that Capt. Kearney had decoyed a number of the pirates within his grasp.

NORFOLK, APRIL 21.

The *Hornet*, lying here, is bound for Cadiz, and it is said will take out Mr. Nelson, lately appointed our Minister to Madrid. The *John Adams* is also ready for sea, and will sail shortly for Lagaira.

Balt. Pap.

(FOR THE RECORDER. To the Board of Commissioners of the TOWN OF WASHINGTON:

Gentlemen,

On a late visit to Washington I was gratified at finding the public mind engaged on the subject of Fire Companies and other expedients for arresting the progress of a conflagration—a most important concern this, in which every individual is interested, and I conceived, under an obligation to the community of which he may be a member, to communicate any information he may be in possession of, respecting the establishment of a well organized system of defence.—Permit me, gentlemen, to suggest a few considerations on this subject as my opportunities have been favorable for observation.—If your sole reliance for arresting the devouring element, is founded on Engines and their Companies you will assuredly, perhaps when too late, have to regret their insufficiency & find that their efforts, however well directed, will in too many instances prove unavailing. There is perhaps no place in the world, where a more perfect system of defence against Fire exists than in the city of New-York; the subterraneous flues conducting water from the Manhattan Wells throughout the city and their Floating Engines ensure a steady and competent supply of water to their forty-seven Engines of large dimensions and superior construction each with a company subjected to the severest discipline; the obstructions afforded to the progress of Fire by the incombustible materials of their buildings, give to these Engines an important advantage, and yet, gentlemen, in the memorable Fire in Chatham Street, I have seen the flames originating in a small back building spreading with rapid and horrid devastation in defiance of all these facilities, all these resources, all these obstructions and raging unextinguished until the whole block of more than a hundred buildings, were reduced to ruins; and are you flattering yourselves, gentlemen, with more success than was here realized, and with your resources too, so vastly disproportioned to theirs?—Can you believe for a moment, that with your crowded buildings of pitch pine materials, your two or three small and imperfectly constructed Engines, your limited and precarious supply of water, your newly organized Corps of Engineers, I say, are these your only forces to encounter the ravages of an overwhelming and victorious element? be assured, gentlemen, you will be defeated whenever the deprecated conflict ensues; it is true, your Engines under the direction of their judicious officers and highly respectable corps may effect much, but I lay it down as a maxim not generally understood, that in all towns where the buildings are mostly of combustible materials they should be estimated only as auxiliaries to Gun Powder, this latter article should constitute your principle resource and main reliance and when seasonably and judiciously applied will never fail of the desired effect. To ensure success through this process, the following arrangement will be necessary—Let an Exploding Committee be appointed to consist of three active, resolute and judicious persons; let this Committee have in charge as many as five or six kegs of gun powder each enclosed in a bag, in the end of each keg a hole to be bored and the joint of a reed inserted through which a quick-match of ten feet in length should be run, one end of which to be brought in contact with the powder, the remainder to be coiled around the reed, a stopper may now be applied; the match to be composed of candle-wick steeped in a solution of gun powder and French brandy and then dried, thus prepared the kegs to be safely deposited for use.—On an alarm of Fire, it would be the office of the Committee to convey two or three of these kegs to the scene of action, if the Fire has not made great progress the original building should be selected, but if too far advanced those immediately adjoining should be exploded; it frequently happens that the roof and 2d story may be enveloped in flame while there may be no fire in the cellar or first floor, the Committee in such a case should not

be timorous but immediately enter and prepare to explode; the precautions to be observed are these; if there be a cellar choose that, if not the first floor, place the keg in the middle of the floor, then draw the stopper, uncoil the match and bring it under the front or cellar door into the street and there fire it; care should be taken that the match be well secured to the reed or it may be drawn out while extending it; but above all, be careful that every door and shutter be well closed as fatal accidents have happened through this neglect. It should be always an important point with the Committee to explode, if possible, the building in which the fire originated as a farther destruction of property would be thus prevented; the effect of the explosion will be this, the building will be suddenly raised and as suddenly crushed into a compact mass of its materials on their own foundation affording the Engines every advantage of playing with effect on the ruins; it sometimes happens that the explosion alone will extinguish the fire, by the rush of circumambient air to supply the vacuum.—One keg of powder is generally sufficient for the purpose.—With a confidence, gentlemen, that the above plan, so minutely described, is the only effectual one you can have recourse to for the suppression of fire, I cordially recommend it to your adoption;—you have only to recur to the late fire in Washington and to conceive the above plan to have been executed, to form some estimate of its value; no other building than Mr. Robins's need have been lost on that occasion; one keg of powder exploded in his house would have saved the square; it is madness to wait for the removal of furniture, the Committee backed by the law and their fellow citizens should take immediate possession and execute their office, and the citizens should always be well apprised that on the blast of a trumpet with which the Committee should be furnished the match was to be immediately fired; the above is respectfully submitted by a

Friend to Improvement.

Who has stronger claims to the vice-presidency than that worthy political veteran, Mr. Macon, of North-Carolina? And who could possibly object to him on any account? Provided no change occurs in the mean time, (of which, except as to his life or health, there can be no danger) we hope he may be held up as a candidate; in which case his election, we trust, would be very certain. Mobile Reg.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The correspondence between Com. Porter and the Governor of Porto Rico (which we have copied from the *Enquirer*) is most interesting. Seldom indeed have our countrymen been called upon to resent a more wanton outrage than that perpetrated by the Spaniards in firing upon the vessel of the lamented Lieut. Cocke, but never, under any circumstances, have the rights, the honor, the dignity of our country been more ably sustained than by the gallant commander of the United States' squadron, in the correspondence to which the melancholy fate of that officer has given rise. It has been remarked with respect to many of our naval officers, that they can wield the pen as well as the sword; that they are as useful to be sent abroad in the capacity of Ambassadors, as in the character of commanders of armadas.—When, therefore, we have disputes to settle with the Pirates in the Mediterranean or the West Indies, or with the harborers of such villains, officers like ours, who can both write and fight, are doubly valuable, as they are equally ready to expound civil, national, or *canon law*, as the case may require. Com. PORTER, after a prompt and spirited representation of the affair in question to the Spanish authorities of Porto Rico, has, with commendable prudence, referred the matter to our government, as the best judge of the measure of reparation due.

Extract of a letter received in Boston, dated Havre March 15

"In addition to our former advices, we have only to say, that the news of yesterday, from Paris, was of a still more warlike character. The Duke d'Angoulême is to leave Paris this morning for the army, and it is announced that hostilities will probably commence between the 1st and 5th proximo. Our market is very brisk and every thing is on the rise."

Boston D. Adv.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Intelligence continues to pour in upon us with great regularity, every mail almost affording us fresh accounts one or two days later.

We have now accounts from France to the 15th of March, which afford much interesting matter for speculation, and a clearer view of the situation of affairs between France and Spain. The speech of Ferdinand to the Cortes Spain, is a calm, dignified and luminous document. It is the production of no ordinary mind and must have been wormwood to Ferdinand when he signed it.

It is evident, that war cannot be avoided, unless France backs out. Spain will not recede an inch, and will contest every foot of ground, from the Pyrenees to the shores of the Sea, rather than alter one jot or tittle of her constitution, at the dictation of foreign powers. Should France back out, it will only heighten the spirit of disaffection which has already manifested itself among all classes of people in that country, not even excepting the army: And if she should even carry matters to extremities, and invade Spain, we are induced to believe that the issue will be the same,—an increase of disaffection, which may ripen into actual revolt.

We wait with increased anxiety for additional advices from Europe, and at this season of the year we may safely anticipate regular and continued arrivals.

Pet. Rep.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR AT LAST.

By the arrival at New-Bedford, on Tuesday last, of the ship *Balkena*, Gardner, from the Sandwich-Islands, we learn that the brig *Pearl*, of Boston, had arrived at Woahoo, from the N. W. Coast, having been ordered off by the captain commanding (at Norfolk sound) the Russian North West Company. After leaving the port she was boarded by the Russian frigate *Apollo*.—Documents delivered to said frigate, by the commander of the *A. de* are the Russian claim to extend from lat. 51. N. on the N. W. Coast of America northward, to Behring's Straits, and from thence to lat. 35. 50. N. on the Coast of Japan; and that all vessels, of whatever nation they may be, that are caught within 100 (Italian) miles of those limits, (except in cases of actual distress) will be subject to confiscation, national vessels not excepted. The *Apollo* was about to despatch vessels, and also to proceed down the coast for the purpose of ordering all vessels off which might be found within those limits. Our Citizens, government and all, have been flattering themselves that the Czar of Moscow was not in earnest, when he issued his famous decree in effect declaring himself Czar of one half of North America also. The above, however, we presume will open their eyes. The question is—shall we submit to it? [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

NEW YORK, APRIL 22.

The ship *Balkena*, arrived at New Bedford 15th inst. in 5 months from the Coast of Japan, with a full cargo of oil. The captain states that the Emperor Alexander was enforcing his decree to prevent all trade with the N. W. Coast. A Russian squadron was there. A brig from Boston had been compelled to relinquish her voyage, after having made sale of her cargo, for good advantage, and was afterwards under the necessity of going to the Sandwich Islands, and disposing of it at a great loss.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 22.

By the *Montezuma*, we have received the London Morning Chronicle to March 11th inclusive. The paper of the last date states that the resolution of the Portuguese councils to make common cause with the Spaniards, had much disconcerted the French cabinet, and given rise to some warm altercations between M. de Velle, the prime minister of France, and Sir Charles Stuart, the British Ambassador at Paris.

It is not a little remarkable to find the leading Opposition paper of England holding such language as the following, when the leaders of the Opposition in Parliament talk in the opposite strain.

"A departure from neutrality might be productive of very serious consequences. The French nation now opposed to a war with Spain, might, if we were to become parties, forget the injustice and impolicy of our Government in a contest with us. We present we calculate on the people of France as allies of the people of Spain. Were we to send army to the Peninsula, we should infallibly rouse the national vanity of the French, and give rise, perhaps, to an interminable war. This is a consequence which it would be madness to hazard. Spain is strong in situation, and does not want more. We can serve her more effectually by

maintaining at peace than by sending a force to the Peninsula. Repeal the foreign En-
agement Bill—allow free scope to British
generosity, and the French Government, or
we are much mistaken, will soon repent its
undertaking.—*Morning Chron.* March 11.
The London Courier, formerly consid-
ered as very organ of the British ministry,
differs altogether from the principal mem-
bers of the cabinet, as to Spanish affairs.
Thus we find the chief journal in each of
the party divisions, at variance on this sub-
ject with the higher Parliamentary mem-
bers of them, and indeed, with the great
majority of the politicians of all classes who
compose them. We distrust, on every
question, the vulgar, hackney partisans of
both sides.
The Paris, correspondents of the Lon-
don papers, mention, that the French jour-
nals give no idea of the state of public feel-
ing on the important question of the expul-
sion of Manuel, and that the alarm in the
upper circles of Ultraism was excessive.
Subscriptions towards the foundation
and support of Spanish military hospitals
are proposed in London, and books have
been opened for the purpose at the princi-
pal Banking-houses.

PIRACY—CUBA.

Scarcely a mail arrives, from the north
or the south, that does not present us with
an account of some act of piracy, commit-
ted on the defenceless vessels of every na-
tion navigating the West India seas. In
Spain are those seas scoured by the navies
of England and America—the trade of ra-
pacity and murder is carried on with relent-
less, unabating, nay increasing ferocity.
Spain are the obscure harbors bays and in-
lets of Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. examined
with lynx eyed vigilance,—the pirates still
elude the search, and escape the punish-
ment which their enormous outrages de-
mand as the reward of their crimes. Why
is it, that they are thus enabled to elude the
combined vigilance of the naval power of
Great Britain and the United States? It
can be accounted for upon only one prin-
ciple,—the superior cunning of the pirates.
It is stated as an undeniable fact, that the
pirates, whenever they perceive a ship of
war in sight, and find that they cannot es-
cape being overhauled, they commit all
their warlike, or rather piratical imple-
ments to the ocean, and, by a sudden tran-
sition of character, assume the appearance
and disguise of innocent and unoffending
fishermen.—These implements being of
considerable value, their loss is of no con-
sequence to the parties, who can in an in-
stant, from their haunts on shore, obtain a
supply, and again, almost without an ef-
fort, assume the character of pirates.
How is this conduct to be prevented?
We must follow them upon the land, and
exterminate them there—we must “take
the Islands from the Pirates, if we cannot
take the Pirates from the Islands.” Eng-
land is allowed this liberty, and we must
take it. We have the same right to pur-
sue these common enemies of mankind,
wherever and wherever we can, that is pos-
sessed by any other power. Nay, we have
greater right, because our interests are
greater. The commerce of the United
States, passing in the vicinity of Cuba,
Porto Rico, &c. it is believed, exceeds that
of all the nations of the earth put together.
Hence it is our duty, our right, to pursue
such measures to protect that commerce, as
shall not be incompatible with the clearly
defined privileges of other nations. And
what is the right we claim? Simply to do
that which Spain is unable to do—break
up, disperse, and destroy if possible, those
hoards of pirates who seek shelter in the
Spanish territory from the just vengeance of
an outraged & incensed people. The law
of nations will authorize us in the adoption
of such a course; and we claim it upon the
principle that the privilege is conceded to
England, while it has been refused to us.
Let our government look to it.
England has no greater right to disem-
power her forces on the shores of Cuba, than
we have.—By our treaty with Spain,
we are placed on the same footing with
other nations; and a right exercised by
them, should be exercised by us.
We have another reason for insisting upon
meeting the efforts of England on shore
pursuit of the pirates. Notwithstanding
the asseveration of the English ministry,
we cannot but think, that the privilege
granted that nation to land an armed force
upon the Island of Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.
is more in it than meets the eye. “It
is an awful squinting.” Once let garrisons
be placed on those islands, and the cry of
piracy will give them a permanency that
may be fatal to our best interests. France
established a *cordon sanitaire* on the con-
tinent of Spain, to keep out the yellow fever
the fever disappeared, but the cordon
continued under the plausible pretext

of observing the movements in Spain, and
preventing the introduction of revolutionar-
principles into France. This army of
observation has now been converted into an
army of invasion: and before this day, in
all human probability, Spain is contending
for her national existence. Thus has the
cordon sanitaire been converted into a
desolating engine, intended to prostrate
the liberty and independence of the Span-
ish nation.

England will establish her garrisons in
Cuba and elsewhere, under the ostensible
view of checking piracy—by degrees, those
garrisons will acquire permanency: and
when an excuse can no longer be offered
for continuing them under the original pre-
text, the secret motive will be divulged—
and Cuba, perhaps Porto Rico and every
other Spanish possession in this hemisphere,
will be transferred to England.

Are we prepared for this? Can we allow
England to plant her standard upon the
very confines of the Union, in a situation,
in case of future wars, ready to cut up and
destroy the vast products of the whole west-
ern country which find a market through
the Gulf of Mexico? No—we cannot.

Cuba, in the hands of England, can control
the trade, the interests, the prosperity of
the whole valley of the Mississippi, from
the Balize to the extreme northern and
western confines of the United States, and
may jeopardize the very existence of the
Union.
Per. Rep.

THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

“FATHER FORGIVE THEM.”

Go, proud infidel—search the pon-
derous tomes of heathen learning: Explore
the works of Confucius; examine the pre-
cepts of Seneca, and the writing of Socrates:
Collect all the excellencies of the an-
cient and modern moralists, and point to
a sentence equal to this simple prayer of
our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—suffered
the grossest indignities—crowned
with thorns, and led away to die! no an-
nihilitating curse breaks from his tortured
breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations
of a mother for her nursing, ascends the
prayer of mercy on his enemies, ‘Father
forgive them.’ O, it was worthy of its
origin, and stamps with the bright seal of
truth that his mission was from heaven!

Acquaintances have you quarreled?
Friends have you differed? If He, who was
pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest en-
emies, do you well to cherish your anger?

Brothers, to you the precept is impera-
tive; you shall forgive—not seven times,
but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right
to expect perfection in each other. To
err is the lot of humanity. Illness will
sometimes render you petulant, and disap-
pointment ruffle the smoothest temper.
Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting
vigilance, your passion: controlled; they
are the genial heat that warms us along the
way of life—ungoverned, they are consum-
ing fires. Let your strife be one of re-
spectful attentions, & conciliatory conduct.

Cultivate with care the kind and gentle
affections of the heart: Plant not, but
eradicate the thorns, that grow in your part-
ners’ path: Above all, let no feeling of
revenge ever find a harbor in your breast:
Let the sun never go down upon your an-
ger. A kind word—and obliging action
—if it be in a trifling concern, has a power
superior to the harp of David in calming
the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happi-
ness as it is hostile to religion. Let him
whose heart is black with malice and stu-
dious of Revenge, walk through the fields
while clad in verdure, and adorned in flow-
ers;—to his eye there is no beauty; the
flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark
as his soul nature is robed in deepest sable.
The smile of beauty lights not up his bos-
om with joy; but the furies of hell rage in
his breast, and render him as miserable as
he would wish the object of his hate.

But let him lay his hand upon his heart
and say—“Revenge, I cast thee from me
—Father forgive me as I forgive my en-
emies”—and nature assumes a new and de-
lightful garb. Then, indeed, are the
meads verdant and the flowers fragrant—
then is the music of the groves delightful
to his ear and the smile of virtuous beauty
lovely to his soul.

BUTTER.

The juice of carrots, added to cream in
winter, (says an English paper) will give
the butter made therefrom the flavor and
appearance of that made in summer. [Feed-
ing the cows with carrots is better.]

BOTS.

A table spoonfull of unadulterated lime, given
to horses, regularly with their water or
food, for 3 or 4 days, night and morning,
will completely expel the bots.

THE RECORDER.

Mr. M. Williams,
The following lines entitled “The Mistake,” and
taken from a Scotch Magazine, may, I humbly con-
ceive, answer, with little or no variation, as well for
the meridian of our little town, as for the metropolis
of Scotland. By giving the enclosed a place in your
useful paper, you will show that many among us
would probably be guilty of the same mistake, *fac-
simile*, if like honest “Davie,” we were blessed with
“a gude and loving help mate.” COLEBS.

THE MISTAKE.

Guid honest Davie and his wife
Led lang an easy kindly life;
When *hogmanay* came round, at night,
The year was done, and a’ was right;
And up they rise, on New-Year’s day,
Life to begin, new bode, new play.
Thus on they liv’d, and on they lov’d,
He well content, she well woo’d
By him, when he came home at e’en;
Then life was like an ever-green.
A nighbour chield, fu’ of aule Nick,
Contrives to play them a sad trick,
Comes lang before the break o’ day,
And streaks their window up wi’ clay.
They, waken’d at their usual time,
Look’d up, but can’t na, see a styme;
Their weary’d limbs were weel content,
And sae to sleep again they went;
Their een, glad of a hearty dose,
Took their ain sweet fill o’ repose.
Seldom they could such dainties get,
And now the sun began to set;
The wife got up, ran to the door,
And saw—what ne’er was seen before!
Na, what was never yet seen since,
Nawther by subject nor by prince;
Nor ever will be seen again
By daughters, nor by sons o’ men;
She saw, and troth it is nae jest,
A sigyt that kept her mind frae rest;
To tell the ferlie, in she ran,
Wi’ pegging heart, to her gude man,
“O Davie, Davie, come here,
The like was not this thousand year;
See, but say nought—silence is best;
See the SUN RISING IN THE WEST!”

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening 24th ult. Mr.
HOSEA TYSON to Miss FANNY SATTER-
THWAITE, all of Hyde County.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning HENRY SEL-
BY late of Hyde County, in the 27th year
of his age, of inflammation of the brain.

On the 19th ult. Mr. PETER M. WIL-
LIAMS, an honest, upright man—He has
left a wife and seven children, who are by
this sad misfortune deprived of their best
earthly friend.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)				
ARTICLES.	Per	D. C.	D. C.	Remarks.
Bacon	lb.	8	9	
Butter	“	20	22	
Bees Wax	“	30	32	
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2 50	dull sales
Apple	“	50		
Peach	“	1		
Corn	bush	50	25	sales
Cotton	lb.	9		
Coffee	“	30	32	sales
Candles	“	18		nominal
Cordage	“	12	13	
Flaxseed	bush			
Flour	“	8 90	9 50	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50	
Country	“	50	55	nominal
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	6		
8 by 10	“	4 50	5	
Iron, country bar	lb.	5	5 50	sales
sweeds	“	6		
Lumber, Flooring	“	14		sales
Inch boards	M.	8	9	
Scantling	“	7	8	
Shingles 22 inch	“	1 50	1 60	dull
Staves W O hhd	“	16	18	dull
R. O. do.	“	7	8	sales
W O bbl.	“	7	8	
Head W O hhd	“	16	18	dull
Lard	lb.	8	9	
Lead, bar	“	9		
ground in oil	kg	4 25	4 50	
Leather, sole	lb.	32		
upper	side	4	4 50	
Meal	bush	65	70	
Molasses	gal.	35	38	
Oil, Linsced.	“	1 25		sales
Fish	“	40		
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl	90	1	dull
Pitch	“	1 30	1 35	
Rosin	“	1 10	1 25	
Turpentine	“	2 20	2 25	sales
do. Spirits	gal.	35	40	
Pork, cargo	bbl.	12	13	nominal
mess	“	13	14 50	
green	cwt.			none
Peas, Black eyed	bush	50		dull
Red	“	40	45	
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	90	1	dull
W. I.	“	70	75	
American	“	40	45	sales
Salt, Alum	bush	65	70	sales
Fine	“	30		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	20		sales
Lump	“	16		sales
Brown	“	10	12	
Steel, Blistered	“	10	15	
German	“	15	20	
Tallow	“	10		
Tobacco, Manufac.	cwt.	13		
Leaf	“	4	5	
Wine, Madeira	gal.	1 60	1 75	dull
Teneriffe	“	1 60	2	
Sherry	“	1 60		
Whiskey	“	40		
Wheat	bush	1		nominal

JOE PRINTING
Neatly executed at the office

For Sale,

8 hds W. I. RUM, good quality a
high proof.
3 do. Martinique SUGAR.
A quantity of old IRON & LEAD chea-
and worthy the attention of person
having blacksmiths shops or vesse-
Iron-work to do.
A supply of different qualities IRON, of
assorted sizes—Weeding HOES.
R. GRIST.

May 1—392 St

Shortly expected a large quantity of Cut
HERRINGS, which will be sold very low
for Cash.
R. G.

Strayed

FROM the plantation of Mr. John Brown
near Lowerton’s Bridge, a bay Mare, a
small white star in her face, about 5 feet
high, short docked tail—At the time of
leaving Mr. B’s she had tied around her
neck a small cotton rope, in length about
15 feet.

A suitable reward, together with all ne-
cessary expenses will be paid on her deliv-
ery to Mr. John Brown, to the Editor of the
American Recorder, or to Mr. Jas Rob-
bins near Pungo Creek.

OLIVER S. WILKINS.

May 2, 1823.—2w392.

Taken up and Committed

To the Jail of Beaufort
County on the 22d April was
a negro man who says his
name is CHARLES, and
that he belongs to Samuel
Spencer of Hyde County—
He is five feet 4 inches high
stout built, complexion dark. The owner
is requested to come forward and prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.
STEPHEN OWENS, *Shff.*
April 25.—tf 391

BURBANK & POTTS

Have just received a quantity of excellent

Molasses,

Which they will sell on accommodating
terms.—ALSO,

A handsome assortment of
FURNITURE.

3890

CLARK’S COMMENTARY.

MYERS & SMITH, Booksellers, No.
59 Fulton street, New-York, will shortly
commence publishing a Royal Octavo Edi-
tion of Dr. Adam Clarke’s Commentary,
on very fine paper, and excellent print, at
one HALF the price of the Quarto Edi-
tion, containing the

OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS.

The Text taken from the most correct
copies of the present authorized version;
with the marginal readings, an ample col-
lection of parallel Texts, and copious sum-
maries to each chapter. The date of every
transaction through the whole of the
New Testament, as far as it has been as-
certained by the best Chronologers, will be
marked in the A. M. or years from the Cre-
ation, collated throughout with the years
of the Julian period; and in the A. C.
and A. D. or years before and after Christ,
with Critical Notes. Embellished with
Maps, and a Portrait of the Author. Also,
The NEW TESTAMENT,
SEPARATELY.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be printed on new
type and fine paper—to make six volumes
Royal Octavo, containing about 900 pa-
ges each, at \$5 per vol. neatly bound in
sheep, with raised bands;—or each vol.
to consist of ten Numbers, at 50 cents per
Number, or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-4.

2. The New-Testament will be printed
separately, being complete in two volumes,
making 20 Nos. of 96 pages each, at 50
cents per No. or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-2.

3. The work will be put to press on the
first of April, 1823, and completed as speed-
ily as possible.

4. To commence the work by first pub-
lishing the New-Testament, and deliver-
ing it either in Vols. or in Nos.

5. The work to be delivered to subscri-
bers bound, at its completion, or in Nos.
monthly or weekly.

Aug. 22, 1822.

* * Subscriptions to the above cheap
and valuable work, for either the New Tes-
tament only, or both the Old & New togeth-
er, will be received by the Editor of the
AMERICAN RECORDER.

Poetry.

From the N. Y. American.

TO THE DISSIPATED HUSBAND.

Look up—O taste, taste not the bowl
Again, nor dream of pleasure there,
Which, while it lulls destroys the soul,
And deeper sinks it in despair.

'Tis but to paint a blacker sky,
To add to cloudy darkness, night,
To give another agony
To the fresh tho't of crush'd delight.

When from the world's mad revelry,
When from the oblivion of an hour,
Thou wak'st the cup of misery
Is thine, and mem'ry's crazing power.

Then turn again, and feel for them.
Who long have felt and feel for thee;
Nor take away that priceless gem,
Thy soul's best light that used to be.

The smile of happiness from one,
Whose heart with thine is so entwined,
That what disturbs thy soul alone
Can give an anguish to her mind.

Art thou a husband, and canst look
Back on the past, nor feel a sting?
Has Heaven and fondness thee forsaken,
That thou canst feel no sorrowing?

Canst thou forget the heart that turn'd
To thee, in all its wo or bliss;
And which still burns as then it burn'd
With all its young, warm faithfulness?

O turn again, and in those eyes,
Perchance, where wo his sigh has set,
The light of better days will rise,
And her last bloom may flourish yet.

Yes, in that cheek where nature erst
In all her earnest witch'ry shone,
The rosy flush again may burst,
And life and bliss be all her own.

MARION.

Miscellaneous.

ON TRIFLES.

The tempers of some men are so ungovernable, that the very shadow of opposition to any of their humours proves as fatal as the reality. Some men are of so selfish a disposition, that they murmur and fret if they are but looked at. Draco is a man of sense, as times go; that is, he has amassed a fortune, pays his debts, entertains his friends elegantly, keeps the best company, and does not rail at religion. But nothing can exceed the violence of his passion, if the punch water has not boiled; if his barber be not as true to his hour as the dial is to the sun; or if his silk breeches are not folded up in a particular manner before they are deposited in the wardrobe. He once knocked his son down because he cut the loaf awry, and his daughter having cut the cheese obliquely, had reason to repent of her imprudence for a fortnight thereafter. The absence of a pair of boots, or of a great coat from their usual places, is a crime he never forgives. Perhaps a discovery even of his wife's infidelity, could not have irritated him more than he appeared to be one night, when she snuffed out the candle by accident. How far such circumstances ought to affect the passions, may be considered afterwards; mean time, by way of *data*, from which we may reason, I shall give the following list of a few cases which are recent in my memory, and which every day's experience enables me to increase. My reader may laugh if he pleases, for perhaps the following are the only serious things at which he may innocently laugh.

Henry Humph, grocer, discovered one evening, that the plumb pudding (of which he had eaten heartily at dinner) was deficient in the article of suet. This may be thought an improper subject for the noble passion of rage; but men of little or no understanding, who are not acquainted with the sublime of causes, are very apt to waste their passions and affection on improper objects, as plumpudding, or a lady of pleasure, while a man of taste and judgment would think both beneath his attention. In the present case, however, the noble passion which animates heroes in the field of glory, was employed for ten minutes in a fruitless contest, relative to the want of suet in a pudding, and accident which the learned and ingenious dr. Arbuthnot has not mentioned in his *dissertation on dumplings*, as at all likely to happen.

Sarah Nicely, wife to the said Henry Humph, complained that his stockbuckle was awry. This would not, in the opinion of most men, be a matter of the first importance; yet he denied, adding, that it was so in the middle: nor was this of much importance; and yet she replied with a degree of warmth, not uncommon in the advanced state of matrimony, and there ensued a sulky silence for the space of half an hour. At last she thought out a

matter too far, I give up all knowledge of right and wrong.

Geoffrey Ennui, retired from business, and of course greatly fatigued with that hardest of all labours idleness, engaged in a very obstinate quarrel with his wife, because he found a hair in the bottom crust of a Christmas pie. In the days of philosophy, or famine, this would have been overlooked; but times are altered. The mistakes of cookery often now take place of the doctrines of christianity. Geoffrey's wife complained that he was always finding fault, and said, in almost direct terms, that he might send his dogs after the hare; which was a silly pun. The husband, who ought rather to have borne with his wife's infirmities, wished her and her bottom crust at the devil. Short and pert answers continued for two hours.

Hezekiah Homespun, confined to bed with the rheumatism, wished to get the key of Mrs. Homespun's pantry into his own hands, for fear of thieves. She refused it, alledging, that she could watch the servants. He was doubtful whether she did not need watching herself; a fresh dispute every three hours; the key of the pantry stuck in his throat. The time has been, reader, when the key of a pantry would not have bred family dissensions. But plodding cits, now-a-days, watch over every thing, except their consciences.

Jack Peevish, a man of no profession, as he had a fortune, married for love, as he thought, and as his wife thought; yet it came to pass, that in the third month of their marriage, he wanted a *muffin* for breakfast; the muffin appeared; but, as ill luck would have it, was toasted only on one side. He told his spouse, that she did nothing to please him—a strange inference from the doughy side of a piece of bread! She answered not—He proceeded—She proposed a toast; a toast came—He swore it was hard & dry, & without butter, & had a hundred faults beside. She thought herself ill treated, & threatened she never would butter a toast for him while she lived—What was the consequence? Separate beds for two nights. What a deplorable circumstance, that a man who marries for love, should have so little command of temper as to be irritated by a muffin, and made miserable by a toast!

Toby Dolittle, a man of considerable fortune, but of greater appetite, happened one day to dine on veal, and complained that it was tough. His wife, rather hastily perhaps, said he was mistaken. He replied in a heat; for he would forego his belief in the thirty nine articles, and the apostles' creed into the bargain, rather than be thought ignorant of a good joint. She made answer he did not know tough from tender. This was enough. He never gave up points of such importance, and did not dine or sleep at home for a week thereafter.

Mr. Sulky found the leaf of one of his books doubled down—it was done by his wife. Not a word was passed at dinner. She knew not the cause of his anger, but it was an invariable maxim with him, that the wife who did any thing besides brushing his clothes, superintending the kitchen, and bearing children, acted a very unbecoming part.

The Rev. Mr. Guttle, when about to empty a bottle, could not find the corkscrew the servant had misplaced; Mr. Guttle would rather he had misplaced the whole body of divinity—High words on negligence, as it was the duty of a wife to scold the servants. The affair, might have ended amicably, but for want of wine biscuits. The worthy ecclesiastic lost the patience of Job and the meekness of Moses; but before morning, these virtues returned with the screw that was missing. How shameful was such conduct in a clergyman! Without meekness a man cannot be a christian—What a pity he should be a clergyman!

Mrs. Punctual once forgot to secure her window shutters when it began to grow dark. The husband foamed with rage, for he feared nothing mortal or immortal, but thieves. The wife replied mildly, but her mildness was unavailing. He declared with a very vulgar oath, which shewed what company he had kept, that her window shutters ought never to be open a moment after the candle was brought in. O reader, what weak mortals are we! How are we tossed to and fro by every trifle, and how much easier it is for a man to govern an island of slaves for a year than his own temper for one minute!

Mrs. Barren, a young married lady, who had ten thousand pounds, the hysterics, and a fondness for dogs and cats, found that her favourite *lap dog* had not got his breakfast. The husband thought it not worth minding; she answered "that her dog would break her heart, so he

would, by his barbarous usage of poor Pompey." He uttered something, of which the words *break* and *neck* only were audible; but whose neck he meant, I could not learn; this was followed by pouting and altercation until dinner.

Mr. Tiffany had long cogitated concerning the choice of a pair of buckles for his spouse. He at length determined that they should be of gold-coloured metal; but the wife after a variety of topics, by way of argument, insisted as the natural consequence of what she had said, that the buckles should be silver. Now, as she had, in some measure, a sort of casting vote in all matrimonial disputes, the husband was obliged to yield: but the argument was renewed every time he looked towards his wife's feet. About the same important affair, there were at last so many disputes, that disputing became a habit, and matrimonial comfort a stranger. One day a knuckle of veal was done to rags, & at night the tobacco was too dry. These points were most obstinately contended, & followed by that kind of conviction to which Butler alluded, when he wrote the often quoted couplet—

He that's convinc'd against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.

Peter Bumper, a man whose happiness centered in drink, and who preferred hot punch to all earthly enjoyments, rose at midnight to cool his thirst at the water bottle. To his astonishment and disappointment it was empty—Here ensued a volley of oaths and execrations! The poor wife was obliged to bear all—By-the-bye, reader, I have often observed, and I cannot account for it, that a drunken husband (although the greatest beast in nature) has generally more command over his wife, than a sober husband of equal merit in other respects—But this is a digression. Mr. Bumper continued silent after his fit of cursing was over, until breakfast, when he renewed his expostulations, and gave it as his firm opinion, that no woman who had a regard for her husband, would ever leave a water bottle empty, I have scarcely patience to proceed in this enumeration of family quarrels, but however ridiculous they are, I shall add another, that my meaning may be fully understood, when I say, that there are certain trifles which are at all times to be overlooked, and that when we do not overlook them, we become habitually peevish, selfish, and irrational.

Mr. Staytape and his wife were engaged to dine abroad. The nearest way was a question to be agitated previous to their setting out. The wife would go one way;—the husband another. She said he might have his own way; he said the woman had more of her own way than he. "But I tell you that is the nearest." "I say it is not; *adz figs!* don't I know more of the way than you?"—"I wish all obstinate husbands were in Jericho."—"And it would be better if all obstinate wives were in Greenland." Here the matter seemed to end; they hired separate chairs; but renewed the argument as soon as the company had set down to dinner. At night they returned home in one chair; the wife kept muttering concerning the streets; the husband hummed three-fourths of a sailor's song. Profound silence all next day—until dinner, when a leg of pork and pease pudding threw the whole family into an uproar. The leg of pork and pease pudding lasted for three days, to the great advantage of the family, who would doubtless profit much by an example of conjugal felicity so amiable, so engaging, and so praiseworthy.

Destructive as such trifles are to the peace of families, they are not to be imputed to the worst of causes, a bad heart, but rather to a weak head. Men of weak understanding, who have laid down a mechanical plan of regular life, in which every action has its particular hour and minute, beyond which it cannot be performed, are very apt to despise those who would break in upon their rules. They think those things crimes which other men would let pass unobserved. A dry toast is with them a dreadful accident; and the fall of a milk pot is a revolution for ever to be remembered. Men, likewise, who have this peevishness and irritability of temper, are principally those who have found the smooth and easy current of life, who have met with no difficulties, or distresses, who are little acquainted with a state of entire dependence on one's own behaviour, and who have in general lived in ease and dullness. We rarely find similar tempers in men who have experienced the vicissitudes of life, who have been left friendless in the world, and who have been obliged to subdue the petulance of their tempers, and correct all selfish and unsocial propensities. Nor do we find such in men of real politeness, for politeness is the art of making all around us easy and happy; and a man, in any of the situations above mentioned, can-

not do so more effectually, than by being obliging to be easy and happy himself.

The real miseries of life are so many, the difficulties we meet with in the walks of busy life in our family connexions, in the light, of beloved relations and friends, the instances of ingratitude, of hardness of heart, of injustice, unrewarded merit, not to speak of the interest which it is not unnatural (although uncommon) to take in the affairs of the nation—all these happen to every one in so great proportions that he is entirely without excuse who passes over such important events with indifference, and employs his passions and affections in trifles. And if a man escape the greater calamities of life, he is ungrateful to the Author of his blessings, and to the world, he is insensible to the happiness of his situation, and mindful only of absurd gratifications, the least of which, thousands of more worthy men are obliged to go without—Let a pampered epicure, who enjoys a well furnished table, an agreeable wife & friends, and every luxury which he can think of, yet flies into unmannerly passions at such trifles as we have been speaking of; let him say, visit the humble cottage of one of his tenants, and compare the two families. He will then see, that he is unhappy by having too much, and that they are happy with the bare necessities of life. Never do we stand more in need of judgment and prudence, than when our fortune enables us to enjoy more than is necessary; from that time commence all our miseries, and every deviation from the laws of integrity.

It may be said, that men of sense are above such trifles. Whether this be so or not, I cannot determine, because I never could meet with a definition of that equal character, a man of sense. We hear of men of great sense, men of good sense, men of common sense, and men who have every sense but common sense. To be useful about trifles, however, appears to me to be a proof, that men have no title to be ranked as men of any sense, as it shews that they are destitute of reflexion; and if a man can be a man of sense without reflexion; may at the same be a man of virtue without integrity, and so his character may be a combination of different and disagreeing principles.

To me it seems clear, that a man of sense is one who has so strong ideas of right and wrong, and propriety in acting, that he rarely errs against reason—A man of sense is so at all times, while he enjoys the use of reason; but this maxim ill agrees with those who are commonly called men of sense, and who think that a just conduct one instance, permits them to act like fools in every other, as if sense was a property too valuable to be of general use. Here we have a man of sense in the senate, who is an absurd tyrant in his own house; here too we have men who in their country houses, give every proof of sense, who in commerce requires, yet when they come to conceal that they have any sense at all, Sterne was a man of sense—was he so at times? Do his life and writings shew it? Dorilus is a man of sense in polite circles, and even in trade: but Dorilus gets drunk every second night, beats his wife, goes the haunts of profligacy, and next day is a man of sense again—At another time, reader, we shall consider this term, man of sense, and endeavour to reduce it to some rule.

To conclude, as a peevish man is a enemy to himself, and to all about him, as a compliant temper, moderated by a due dependence for our own opinion, is the surest proof of an excellent and improved understanding; let us be careful that nothing get the better of our tempers, which we cannot view without being ashamed.

The temper is best corrected by a just estimate of human happiness and domestic quiet; by a knowledge of the frailties of our natures, and that the errors, which do not proceed from ill nature or contempt, are too unimportant to injure the affection, or excite the passions of a reasonable creature.

Selling off AT COST.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his customers that he will retire from business on the 1st May next.—All those indebted to him will confer a favor by calling and paying their bills.

JOSEPH S. HOMES

P. S. The Subscriber has on hand a small assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SHOES,

CROCKERYWARE, &c.

Which he is selling off at cost.
J. S. H.